entertain Christian feelings toward each other, antipathy and antagonism toward members of the rest; surely, He expressed His extrest desire for union in the Catholic Church, irrespective of Communions and Schools. And they, who most devote their houghts and energies to the arriberance of Catholic Union in the Church at this day, that is, do what they can, consistently with other duties, to

expressed His estrest desire for anion in the Canonic Church, irrespective of Communions and Schools. And they, who most devote their thoughts and energies to the her, who most devote their thoughts and energies to the her, who most devote their thoughts and energies to the her, or the transport of the Church at this day,—that is, do what they can, consistently with other duties, to bring together e.g. the Roman and Anglican Communions (assuming both to be constituent members of the Church,)—are performing, so far, the most acceptable service possible, next to the care of their own prisonal holiness, and one most accordant with our Blessed Lord's will. Yet these are the persons who consorted the first of the consideration, that Catholic Union is accessory to maintenance of Truth. Our Blessed Lord went on to say, "that they also may be close in us, that the world may believe that Thoughes sout Me." Truth is only finally established by Union.—Catholicity is a stamp of Truth. The watchword of Anglicans from the beginning has ever been, "Quod comperably as a fab omnibus." And our twestieth Article expressly has declared, "The Church hash power to decree rites and coveronies, and authority is controversic of Faith," the Church hash power to decree rites and coveronies, and authority is controversic of Faith," the Church hash power to decree rites and coveronies, and authority is controversic of Faith," the Church set of allow, nor by antiquity, for the Faithers of Course the Catholic Church, not any particular for the course of the Church of the Universal Church. In all doubtful religious questions. Truth is to be faulty ruled, not by private interpretation of Holy Scripture, tas all Anglicans of the High Church set hol allow, nor by antiquity, for the Faither of course cannot possibly be a practical popular rule of faith, the majority of Chirch and becoming its guide; 1 e. (briefly and comprehensively states, but with hogical precision, by the Gathone Church so long as it remains divided. Blessed by God, the main t

These then, perhaps, are the two principal motives which These then, perhaps, are the two principal motives which should seem to account for and justify or rather render obligatory, as a duty done to our Bissard Lonn, that conduct which is stigmatized as "Romanizing." That such conduct is consistent with mointering fidelity in our Communionay, that it is the most faithful embodiment of its theory, though I own very obviously at variance with the existing phenomena of the Anglican and Ros an relations in the Charch—I am convinced by the following considerations.

I would also call the attention of your readers to a letter published to day in the Morning Chronto a letter published to day in the Morning Carolicle (Jan 10.) It is signed "Gamaliel" and has for its title, "The Russell Divinity."

It gives as I think, a perfectly just idea of the purpose and value of those two forces which are now in conflict in the New Roman Church in

England and even in Scotland. The reestab-lishment of the Catholic hierarchy was the signal for combat between these two forces. They who have given the signal and who have taken the initiative of the true aggression have labored far more for the interests of the Roman Church than has been done by those Puseyites, whom the pre-rogative of maintaining the Apostolic faith and of preserving the Sacraments, have carried too far and placed in a false position to the laws and inatitutions of their country—even to their duties as children of a civilization as superior to the Ro-man and Italian civilization of the 19th Century, as the Rome of the Popes was superior to the Byzantium of the Greek Emperor in the Middle Ages. Yours, faithfully, JULES LECHEVALIER.

P. S.—I regret that I have not time to give yo

an account of several meetings which have lately been held at Bury and at Manchester, at which Mr. Maurice in company with Messrs. Vansittart Neale, Thos. Hughes, Lloyd Cooper, and Walter Cooper, gave a strong impulse to the progress of Christian Socialism.

TRIUMPH OF COMPETITION.

LETTER FROM CHARLES LANE.

London, Friday, Jan. 10. DEAR TTIBUNE : Let us not only be faithful to

the Truth, but also true to Fact. By permitting our friendly wishes in regard to the Future to blind us to the inimical certainties of the Present, we should not have but rather defer the desirable consummation. Grand and beautiful as are the aspiring pictures of Associative Life which appear to our inward vision, and which the warm hearted thought were near their actualization in 1848, it cannot be denied that other principles have in 1850 ruled the majority of minds in our civilized world. That you may perhaps say you knew before. The fact, however, which I have to express is that the principles of competitive life have, on their own grounds, enjoyed a great triamph in the past year, and the promoters of those principles begin the present year with correlative exultations. We might, indeed, tell them not to halloo before they get out of the wood; but so long as plenty of nuts are found for the leading tenants, they will not care how many boys perish before they permit them to set about transforming the wilderness into the delightful garden which all desire.

We cannot speak to the point so decisively for all Europe, but in England there is abundant evidence that the commercialist is the ruler. The Prime Minister being him who most administers to the primary wants of the public at the moment, the Merchant is now the Prime Minister. For, not only does he import for us the luxuries of the tropics, but he now contributes largely to the supply of our necessities by the importation of the almost necessary article of your slave-grown Cotton. This is certainly the mercantile millenium; though assuredly it will not last a thousand years. Cotton-spinners in the Cabinet, and Bankers in the House of Lords are the un mistakable proofs of the dominion of the commer cial aristocracy. This, which owes its origin to physical force which traces its ancestry to the furtive savage. The poor weaver, who once toiled in his narrow garret for his warrior master, toiled in his narrow garret for his warrior master, has worked his way, by the aid of his coadjutor science, till he at last inhabits the palace and quafs the bowl, and the fighting man is well nigh cashiered. Amid the din of war the mechanic worked on steadily and hopefully, and having carefully saved his pennies, now calls himself a capitalist, and endeavors to subject the poor mechanic to his purse. Can we, in this din of steam servines and cloud of factory smoke, discern any engines and cloud of factory smoke, discern any signs which show that the seeds of a new mode of society are germinating in the hot bed of com merce? Do we yet begin to see that commerce is destined to be only as the manure for a moral supremacy, as conquest was but a preparation for commerce? I think it would not be difficult to make good the argument for such hope. I mean that there is not merely a physical dissatisfaction at the present order of things, but a moral dissatisfaction with more of the latter than the former. In fact, the winners, as much as the losers, desire the commencement of the new era.

The evidence of the success of commercial principles is found in the facts that under the system of free trade and free shipping, Britain has export ed manufactured goods to the extent of seven or eight millions sterling more than in 1849, which was also a prosperous year; that she has not been under the necessity to pay the foreigner so much for bread; that she has indulged to a greater ex-tent in such articles as sugar and tea, as well as in that dirty laxary, tobacco, and the murderous luxuries of brandy and gin. And further, that a spite of the repeal of the navigation laws, ou -builders never were so well occupied. this United Queendom we devour at the rate of no less than a thousan't tuns of sagar per day, Sunday excepted. In duties and cost of the produce John Bull expends some sixty or seventy duce John Bull expends some aixty or seventy millions a year on needless and nauseous articles, which from the great quantities consumed must be paid for by the masses of the people, for the wealthy are too few to use such enormous heaps. This is commercial joy, this is the sort of proof commercial politicians give of British happiness. Yet there is some truth in what they advance. Our poor-houses are less crowded, food is cheaper, clothing cheaper, interest of money is low, and wages are not in all cases depressed in an equal ratio; and the stomachs of the people being better filled, there is little apprehension of efforts for reform, backed by physical force. Such a se ison ones, to be favorable for actional rate of all ought to be favorable for rational reforms of all

kind, and I really believe the people of this isle are not so lethargic as formerly. It seems, also, that France flourishes under

her more commercial regime, and that socially, if not politically, the last revolution has secured solid advantages to the people. There is not, at if not politically, the last revolution has solid advantages to the people. There is not, at present, the old outery about bread; on the contrary, there are evident signs of improved agriculture by her sending flour to English markets. culture by her sending flour to English markets and even to Brazil, where by cheapness she ri vals your own produce. These are glorious drink-ing days, too, and so great is the demand for brandy, both in the United States and this country, that, let the quantity made be ever so much, it finds a ready market at high prices; and thus the vine-clad hills of Gaul are made to produce poison for the Californians who will return the

poison for the Californians who will return the compliment in corrupting gold.

Altogether, then, one might believe that competition has taken a new lease of existence, and is breathing freely again. We shall see. It is not uncommon for the trader approaching bankruptcy to make a greater show than his successful neighbor. We who entertain the notion that brotherly love is some day to rule the nations—that the eternal promises of peace and goodness utterthe eternal promises of peace and goodness utter ed in Scripture and Nature are destined not al ways to be slighted, but shortly realized—do not

ways to be slighted, but shortly realized—do not at all despair because apparent success attends the opposite principle of ambitious antagonism and selfish individuality.

Yours, faithfully, CHAS, LANE
P.S.—As you seem to be interested in observations on the weather, you may note that in this part of England, and I believe most other parts, the prevalence of south winds has banished frost and snow; so that we have no Winter, but a prolonged warm, soft, wet, dirty Autumn, with a longed warm, soft, wet, dirty Autumn, with a bright day now and then. So very warm a season seldom occurs; and as yet it is unattended by any

Tribune's Special Dispatches.

Execution of Danbar.

The officers of the Burgess Corps and Artillery have received orders from the Adjutant General of the State to hold themselves in readiness for to-morrow in case the Sheriff' should require their services to protect the jail. It is feared from the anxiety manifested here to see Dunbar hung that the civil force will not be sufficient to protect the Sheriff.

By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune.

Senntar for Rhode Island. Paovidence, Thursday, Jan. 30.
General Charles T. James, "Democrat," is elected to the U. S. Senate for six years. He wa chosen on the eighth ballot by one majority.

Breadful Steamboat Calamity-Terrible Loss of Life.

Louisville &Wednesday, Jan. 29. The steamboat John Adams, bound from New-Orleans to Cincinnati, sunk yesterday at 3 o'clock A.M. at Island 80, near Greenville, in the space of five minutes. Her cabin parted from the hull and broke in two; it floated to Greenville and grounded. All the deck passengers (over 100,) were lost; also all the deck hands and firemen excepttwo. The cabin passengers are all safebut they lost all their effects.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 30. Several persons were convicted vesterday in the Criminal Court, of being engaged in the disgraceful fire riots which occurred here about the 16th January.

The Pennsylvania Tariff Locos are exceedingly enraged at the defeat of their proposition for a modification, yesterday, by being ruled out of order, and are determined upon pressing it on all occasions, especially to the bill appointing Appraisers at large, which is expected to pass the Senate next week.

News by the Southern Mall-Resignation of Gov. Quitman.

Baltinone, Thursday, Jan. 20.
The New-Orleans Mails of the 21st and 22d inst. arrived this morning. They were detained by the non-arrival of the Richmond boat.

The Delta learns that Governor Quitman has re-

signed in order to attend the trial at New-Orleans. The Jury in Henderson's case divided, 8 for conviction and 4 for acquittal.

The New Orleans Prices Current estimates the

present crop of Cotton at 2,500,000 bales.

Museling, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

A portion of the extensive glass-works of Messrs. Sweeny & Bell was consumed by fice, including the cutting and packing rooms. The loss amounts to \$40,000. No insurance. The blowing

Raliread Accident.

On the Cheshire Railroad, near Walpole, N. H. on Tuesday night, a freight train, loaded with Beef Cattle, Horsey Shows to the State of Cattle, Horsey Shows to be seen to be see Beef Cattle, Horses, Sheep, &c. broke an axle, by which the cars were thrown down an embank ment a distance of 75 feet, breaking the cars and killing nearly 100 Sheep, several Horses and Oxen, and badly wounding many others. The men upon the train escaped with slight braises.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG Thursday, Jan. 30.
SENATE.—A great number of petitions were presented, but nothing of interest was done House.—Petitions were presented that Banks be allowed to issue Small Notes—In favor of a new County, Monongabela, &c. and against the alteration of the law to prohibit Kidnapping. Last night was fixed by the Canal Commission

er for making appointments. The applicants for office are greater than ever known.

Naval Intelligence.

Norrolk, Thursday, Jan. 30
The sloop-of-war Plymouth, is in Hampton
Roads, 42 days from the Cope of Good Hope.

Weather Items.

Weather Hems.

By Morse's Line, 16 Wall-st | Thursday, Jan 30-9 A.M.

Buyraho-Beaufful morning but cold; Ther. 3 below; wind north-west; Bar. 29.40.

Rochtstar.—Wind north-west and blowing strong; air full of frost and intensely cold; Ther. 3 below; at 6 o'clock times 6 below. ill of frost and intensety cold, was 6 below. August Very cold and storming hard, with strong and from north-west; Ther 3 above; the storm the work

whole from north-west; Ther S above; the storm the worst we have had this season.

Syractors—One of the coldest nights we have had, with considerable snow and a very cutting north-west wind; Ther S below.

Oswaco—An exceedingly unpleasant morning, and by far the coldest of the season; high wind from the west; at filled with frost; Ther. 4 below.

Utica—Bright morning and clear as a bell; wind north-west; last night coldest we have had for many years; thermometer 10 below at 8 o'clock.

ALEANY—Clear and very beautiful morning, but very cold; wind west; mercury in bar. 54; bar. 29.925; ther. 3 above.

Sabove.

Teov.—Very cold and clear; wind blovring strong from north all night and sill blowing; ther. 5 below.

Tokonto—intensely cold; last night coldeat of the season; then 10 below.

Monrack.—Coldeat night we have had this winter; wind weat and very clear; ther. 12 below; bar. 29.75; a heavy gale blowing from the west.

Quence—Tree. 12 below in Lower Town, 18 below in Unper Town; wind west, and clear.

EURLINGTON—Very cold; ther. 25 below; wind light and from the west.

d from the west.
WHITEHALL-Very cold; ther. at zero at 8 A.M.; clear

A CURIOUS CASE OF FORGERY .- The Washington Republic says: "The most remarkable in-stance of forgery of which we have lately heard has transpired within a few days past in this city. A gentleman, smbitions of a place under Govern ment, and falling to obtain an appointment in the regular way, stole, took or procured from the desk of Secretary Stuart's office, the skeleton form of of Secretary Stuart's office, the skeleton form of an appointment to the Census Office. Mr. Stuart's name was already appended to it, and the aspirant had but to insert his own name and a few other items interesting to himself. Thus fortified, he presented himself to Mr. Kennedy, who had him swern in, assigned him a desk, and set him the standard addition and the presented in the standard of the second of the standard of the second to work at simple addition, so much practiced in this office. Mr K. who has himself gone much further in the arithmetic, brought to bear upon his new clerk and his credentials such powers of analysis as soon led him to conclude that there was a screw loose somewhere; and only a few words with the Secretary were required to make the case a very clear one. How it came to pass that the novice got wind of the detection we do not know; but this we do know, that when sought hibited clerkly talent and business knowledge o a high order, and was too modest to await th measure of approval they were destined to bring

OFFICE IN THE TERRITORIES .- 'A Minnesotean' writes us in deprecation of the practice of colonizing the Territories with Federal Office-Holders, or even filling the offices with men who have just migrated to those Territories with the hope if not confident expectation of obtaining office. He very forcibly urges that the old settlers-the men who have borne privation and braved peril to open those regions to settlementought to be first considered, especially where they are steadfast and effective advocates of those principles on which the Administration came into power. 'A Minnesotean' is pretty nearly right but he does not consider the whole case. The Administration must know something, at least at second-hand, of the men it appoints; and when a Territory, a thousand miles or more from Washington, sees fit to send a Delegate who is a declared and well known adversary of the Administration and its principles, how is the appointing power to be informed and assured with regard to the worth of the pioneers and first settlers of the Territory? What can it do but do as well as it knows how? We think a Territory wantonly cuts itself off from many advantages it might and should enjoy by sending an opponent of the Administration to Congress as its Delegate.

We are under obligations to Harnden's Express for Boston papers of yesterday, in advance of the mail.

CITY ITEMS.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT .- As the steamer Astoria was on her way from Astoria, yesterday morning, she was run into by a large barge, which was just launched from one of the ship-yards on the East River. The steamer had made two back revolutions when the barge struck her on the bow, and cut her down to the water's edge. The passengors' eighty in number, escaped to the barge and were towed ashore by the Suffolk, and afterward landed at Peck-slip. The officers and crew remained on board the steamer, which was towed to Astoria for repairs. Much praise is due the Engineer, for remaining at his post and dischargthe water from the boilers. Thus preventing an explosion, when others were providing for their

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE .- G. G. Shufeldt has been arrested on a charge connected with alleged extensive forgeries of Mexican Bounty Land Warrants. Another individual was arrested this forenoon, whose name has not transpired. Mr. S. was committed for examination in default of \$5,000 bail.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT .- John W Nelson, Esq. appointed Clerk of this Court, vacant by the death of Mr. Gardiner, has been sworn in and assumed the duties of the office.

CHURCH MUSIC .- Mr. Editor: The pleasant gathering of the friends of Mr. Lowell Mason at the Tabernacle a few-evenings since, cannot well be overlooked without a word. Although the evening was quite unfavorable, the house was well filled; and the enthusiasm that prevailed through the audience gave evidence of an increasing taste for sacred music. A choir of some two hundred singers assembled from different parts of the City, and performed some of the most difficult music under the direction of Mr. M. in a manner that gave universal approbation to a

ighly appreciative audience.

Mr. Mason explained the peculiarities of style in Church Music, treating of the faults of singers in too many instances, and presented a method which trivial accidents may be overcome .by which trivial accidents may be offered the adduced instances of the universality of sacred the universality of usic in the time of the Reformation, throughout Germany and elsewhere, and closed with an earnest desire that in our own country the custom of all joining in sacred songs of praise might become

REAL ESTATE.-The following sales were made

on We	dnesday:	
OH AL C		
	By A. J. Bleecker.	
House a	do 31 Horauo-street, 18x84	4
1 lot on	Gansevoert, near Husson street, 25x89	1,1,1
l do on	rear on 39th street, 20x38	21
1 do on	ofning, 20x90	93

ARREST IN BOSTON.-The Boston Journal of Wednesday contains the following: "Officer A. M. C. Smith, of the City of New-York, arrived in this city last night in pursuit of a young man named Henry N. Whatson alias John Henry Woodbury alias Governor Dorr, against whom he had a warrant charging him with robbery. Officer Smith communicated the object of his visit to two or three of our officers, and at an early hour this morning officer Starkweather met the young gentleman in the street, and sans ceremonic conducted him to the City Marshal's office, where officer Smith soon found him. The warrant for his arrest charged that on the 20th day of Nov. last the prisoner robbed Wm. H. Baker, at the City of Mexico, of a gold watch, money and other property, to the value of more than \$2,500. We learn that the prisoner has been in San Fran cisco, which place he was compelled to leave suddenly and secretly, on account of charges of crime made against him there, and that he man aged to conceal himself on board a vessel bounfor San Blas, which place he finally reached without a cent of money in his pocket. At San Blas he fell in company with Mr. Baker, whom he accompanied to Mexico. Soon after their arrival at Mexico a man was robbed, and the prisoner subsequently had an abundance of money. The man who was robbed has since been missing and is not to be found.

and is not to be found.

The prisoner at length arrived in New York, and beside other money which he was known to possess, he left 150 doubloons in the hands to possess, he left 150 doublooks in the hands of the clerk of the boat in which he came passenger, for safe keeping. The story of the robbery was soon current in New-York, and that city became too warm for the comfort of the prisoner, and he came to Boston. Since his arrival in this city he has attracted considerable attention in the came to be his well told story of the in certain quarters, by his well told story of the fortune he possessed, and the many wondrous acts he performed in California and Mexico; but he has taken special care to say nothing of any

imical act in which he was implicated.
Whatson, who, under the name of John Henry Woodbury, has claimed to be a nephew of Hon. Levi Woodbury, is a well formed young man of medium beight, brazen countenance, light or san dy hair, and sports a rather heavy light-colormoustache. At times he has sported an elegant large Spanish cloak, averring that its cost was \$250, and that it was presented to him in Mexico

by Gen. Valencia.

His general dress has been of black broadcloth rock coat and pants of the finest fabric, and his whole deportment since he has been in the city, that of a would be consequential character.

that of a would be consequential character.

He is not in the least abasished on account of his arrest, but on the contrary, makes use of much braggadocia, averring that its of no use for the man to make such a fuss about \$2,500, as it will cost him at least \$1,000 for his trouble, and if he is conveyed back to Mexico, the very first thing the President of that city will do, will be to bail him from the custody of any officer. He also avers that any officer who takes him to Mexico, is sure to meet with his death, as soon as the fact

While in the Marshal's office this forenoon, the prisoner appeared quite lively, saying that when he came from Mexico, he was urged to be the Bearer of Dispatches to Hon. Daniel Webster, but not wishing to be at the trouble which the performance of such a duty would occasion him, he respectfully declined the honor!

He concluded a long tirade upon various mat-ters concerning his sojourn in Mexico, by saying that this arrest might possibly turn out to be no laughing matter.

The prisoner will be conveyed to New York by Officer A. M. C. Smith, and thence to Mexico for trial.

Virginia-Non-Intercourse with the North-

Henry Long-Slave Auctions, &c. We are indebted for the following to a New-York merchant who lately visited Richmond and witnessed the sale of Hen-

ry Long and others by auction : A "Central Southern Rights Association" has been organized in the city of Richmond, Va. to promote "sectional feeling" or non-intercourse with the North. Several of the merchants of the city have become members, and they now number one hundred and eight, (not a very large society for such a community.)

The President stated at their meeting the other evening, that they expected to enrol twenty thousand members throughout the State within the

which is worthy the palmiest days of Quattle-

next ninety days. They have adopted an " Address" to the South,

bum, and its spirit is the fiercest that can be imagined. They feelingly allude to the recent return of Henry Long, the slave, and say that the determined resistance in his case is very unsatisfactory to them, because a poor man is thereby deterred from any attempt to recapture his "runaway property," the expense and delay are so great-They thank those "citizens of New-York" who paid in full Dr. Parker's (the owner of Henry Long) expenses in New-York, (supposed to have been \$600 to \$800) but say this is "no guaranty that the expenses in all the future cases of the 15,000 to 20,000 fugitive slaves to be caught, will

be paid." They denounce the payment of these expenses because it was paid, as one of their speakers said, by the Union Committee of New-York, a humbug society, got up to put down this society and all others like it "

They dislike it because they say it was not a disinterested act, "because the parties are large traders with the South."

Their Address is ably written, and is to be published and distributed throughout the South. After the adoption of the Address, they passed resolution to discontinue their patronage to all Northern papers or periodicals that even concede 'Slavery to be a sin," and their various speakers denounced by name certain publications here and of New-England, both secular and religious. So look out for "Stop my paper," ye gentlemen editors of the North! One of their speakers said they intended to maintain their association "till it became an honorable business to be a slave-catcher at the North," and then, not till then, would they dissolve!

The great body of the people in Richmond however, have not sanctioned this association' but say, "If the North will only do what they have agreed to do, i. e. return us our slaves when proved to be such, and will not interfere with our peculiar institution,' we then want more intercourse with them, instead of non-intercourse."

They say that " Henry Long was as well known to be a slave there as any slave there, and that if he had not been returned, the whole State would have been in arms in twenty four hours. They say there was perjury committed here in the examination of this case.

It was stated in some of the papers that Long said "he had no objections to go back." The fact that two dirks were taken from his personone here, and one in Richmond-would not indicate that he loved to go back into slavery. He said his master treated him well, but those to whom he was hired treated him harshly.

Long is undoubtedly a smart fellow, and showed his ability to take care of himself while here in New-York. Quere: Is it well for the Southerners to recapture their slaves who have thus tasted liberty? They may perhaps stir up that love of liberty in others, or get away again themselves-If a slave is smart, is it not better to let him go? And if he is a lazy fellow, why they don't want him again.

It was stated in some of the papers that Long 'played the violin" on his way to Richmond This is false. On board the steamboat Baltimore on his way from Washington, there was a com pany of slaves, 12 or 15 of them, on their way South to be sold, (by the by, in total violation of the recent law against the transportation of negroes for sale from the District; but there is no such thing as " Southern aggression," of course and one of this company was playing the violin for the benefit of the whole, Long included.

Upon my return a few days afterward, I saw the person who had charge of this company. He said the violin player brought nine hundred and ten dollars.

The "trade in niggers" seems to be very active in Richmond this Winter, and the auctioneers ap. pear to transact a flourishing business There were all colors awaiting a sale-the jet black, the yellow of various shades, and a few nearly white, with straight hair, good features and blushing cheeks-the infant at the breast, the young, the middle-sged. Their feet, ankles, legs, arms and breasts were exposed to the gaping crowd of bidders, and as the auctioneer cried, " How much shall I have for this woman, gentlemen? please to start her;" her yellow infant at the breast, cried, also, but not in harmony with the seller's voice. The buyers would occasionally step up and examine the mouth and teeth of the slave to be sold as one would those of a horse he was about to purchase. When one of the female slaves was brought up, her sleeves were too small to be readily pushed up to expose herarms, and so the man who "shows them up," took out his knife and ripped up the sleeves, as one would cut open a bale of goods. Then he would order them occasionally to walk across the room to show their gait.

It is understood that the doctors employed for the purpose make a more particular examination of the sold slaves before they are delivered to the purchasers, that he may give his certificate.

I saw families sold and separated to go even to different States; and, as I stood in the outskirts of the crowd while they were selling one of two sisters, a decent looking black woman anxiously inquired of me where Mr. ---- lived !--mentioning the name of the purchaser of the last slave .-Her sister has just been sold to another man, and this woman was probably a relative of these girls.

Several colored people stood about the doors. and among the lingerers I noticed a man with his little son,-perhaps ten years old,-looking on with great interest. The auctioneer and the bid. ders all appeared like gentlemen in dress and manners, and the slaves seemed to bring much better prices, now that ' Cotton is stiff' at fifteen cents." than they did a year since. In what I have described here I have stated what I saw at three auction sales, and I have not exaggerated, but stated actual occurrences.

Are such scenes calculated to make a Northern man think "slavery is a blessing?" I think not. I suppose we must return the fagitive slaves, and all good citizens should obey the laws of the land; but I hope none of us wish to extend such a "bless ing" as slavery is sometimes called! Are the Union Committee doing this when they pay the expenses of slave owners here? Henry Long was sold at one of the auction-marts referred to

Brown and Williams were executed at Ill on the 15th of January for the murder Peoris, Ill on the 15th of January for the marder of Mr. Hewitt. Tom Tit, alias Jordan, the man who planned the robbery, was brought to Peoria a few bours before the execution, was fully recognized and committed to jail. A Book-Binders' Movement.

To the Editor of The Tribune : SiR: Knowing the interest you have always taken, and do always take, in the welfare of the working portion of the people, I take the liberty to inform you and the public of a project now under consideration, by the Journeymen Book-Binders of this City, for the purpose of establishing a Bindery owned and conducted by themselves, on

joint stock principles. A meeting of the most intelligent portion of the members of that trade took place on Tuesday evening at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts. Mr. Woolf in the Chair. The greatest possible amount of enthusiasm prevailed. A resolution was adopted forming the Society, to which every person subscribed, with one exception. A Committee of Seven was then appointed to report a plan on which the Society should be founded, and a Constitution by which they should be governed.

The greatest reason for my writing this to you is, that you may see that the lessons you have taught us have not been unheeded. We have

Sir, learned the motto that you have taught us:
"Help yourself, and God will help you."
You would render the members a service, for which they would be deeply indebted, and which I think you will not refuse, if you would republish a document which I have been informed ap-

peared in your paper some time since—a Report of the Trades' Organizations of Paris, reported by the Government. The plan of operations are, simply, each person

to pay in \$25 as his share; when capital enough is created, to elected officers to conduct the estab ishment, the profits to be divided annually among the shareholders.

Wishing you well, I beg leave to express myself your friend and numble servant, JOHN L. DEASE.

MR. BRODHEAD AND THE WILMOT PROVISO .-Much speculation is going on in various quarters in relation to what faction of the Democratic party Mr. Brodhead belongs; and also in relation to what his opinions are upon the different subjects which have sgitated, and still occupy the attention of Legislatures and people, about the first inquiry the people are much distressed; about the other, they no doubt feel much solicitude.

In 1846 he opposed the passage of the Tariff Act of that year, and is said to be favorable to its modification now; the year following Mr. Wilmot introduced his celebrated Proviso, which Mr. Brodhead opposed at that time, for reasons which he gave in full. The following extract from his speech will give the reader an idea of Mr. Brodhead's opinions upon the question of slavery ex-

head's opinions upon the question of slavery extension in general.

"I have thus, Mr Chairman, briefly stated my objection to my friend and colleague's (Mr. Wilmot's) celebrated as neadment. I will now make some observations of a gameral character upon the subject of Slavery, in relation to which so much has been said in this debate, in order that my position and views may not be misunderstood. First, however, permit me to premise, that if we had acquired either New-Mexico or California, and a bill was before the House providing for the ADMISSION of either of those Provinces as States, the Territory being first acquired by trenty.) I would vore for a racvision excuption stavent. I favor the principle contained in the amendment of my colleague, and will go for engrafting it spon the legislation of the country; but in the proper time and place, and when the power to do so can be rightfully exercised."

The speech from which this extract is taken may be found in the Congressional Globe, 2d session, 29th Congress, page 331.

may be found in the congress, page 331.

Mr. Brodhead's sole objection to the Proviso consisted in the fact, that the territory had yet not been acquired. So soon, however, as it was obtained, he pleaged himself to favor the Proviso, and would engraft it upon bills organizing territories.

(Pittsburgh (Pa.) Chronicle.

VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION .- In the Virginia Convention, on Saturday last, the Committee on the Executive Department, submitted its report, proposing several important changes in the present order of things, as follows:

The Governor to be elected by the people, for a term of four years, and to have a salary of \$5,000 a year. He is to have no veto, and is shorn of some of the powers of appointment now exercised by the Executive.

A Lieutenant Governor to be elected by the people, for a term of four years. He will preside over the Senate, and act as Governor in case of the death, resignation, or absence of that officer. He is to receive the pay of Speaker of the House of Delegates while presiding over the Senate, and the salary of the Governor while performing gubernatorial duties.

A Treasurer and an Auditor, to be elected by

the Legislature, and a Secretary of State by the

Three Commissioners, to be elected by the people, for a term of six years each, (one every two years.) to constitute a Board of Public Works, &c.

A HOME FOR THE POOR MAN -On the 13th inst. the Senate of Illinois passed a Homestead Ex emption bill, exempting \$1,000 of real estate from seizure and sale under execution. It is uncertain as to what will be done with this bill in are in favor of some sort of exemption law

TAE OTSEGO COUNTY BANK ROBBERS-MURDER. A dispatch from Uticasays: We learn that two Otsego County Bank robbers have arrested, and that the officers are on the track of the other. Most of the money will be recovered. Sloan, the Collector of Lichfield, is supposed to have been murdered.

Subscriptions Received to The Daily Tribune. Subscripitons received to the Semi-Weekly.

TURSDAY, JAN. 23.

Jefferson, N. Y. 1 Soonton, N. J. I
Leeaburg, Va. Straitsville, Conn. 1

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29.

Augusta, Me. 1 Pompey, N.Y. 1
Staron, N.Y. 1 Newton, N.J. 1

Hubbarcton, Vt.
Jacksonville, N. Y.
Edwards, do Single Subscriptions.

1 Maine
2 Connecticut.
6 New Jergey

Texas..... WEDNESDAY, JAN 28.

20 North Blenheim, N.Y.

21 Little Bodus, N.Y.

5 Pompey, N.Y.

1 Bruswick, Ohio

3 Waterville, Me.

1 Waveland, Ind.

New Bedford, Mass.

70 Westerly, R.I.

3 Wellshore, Pa. Hawpatch, Ind...
Oahkosh, Wis...
Carmel, Me...
Bradford, Me...
Cannon, Me...
Upper Strilwater,
Brunawick, Me.. Whiting, Vt..... East Georgia, Vt. Single Subscriptions.

THE UNION PARTY .- The Southern Kentucky Argus publishes the following letter from Linn Boyd on the new political organization forming at

Washington:

Washington, Dec. 25, 1259.

Col. C. W. Hutchen—Dear Sir: I crarainly never expressed a preference for an amalgamation ticket for the presidency; and it is scarcely necessary for me to add the sake of all the great interests of the American people. I sake of all the great interests of the American people, I am for adhering to the PRINCIPLEs and usages of the national democratic party; and it is strange that any one abould, for a moment, assign me a different position.

In haste, your obedient servant, LINN BOYD.

Issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week and-ing January 28, 1851.

Eithu Smith, of Albany, N.Y. for improvement in stores.

Etihu Smith, of Albany, N.Y. for improvement in stoves. Bated Jan. 28, 1851.
Francis N. Still, of New York, N.Y. for improvements in metal or second patterns for castings. Dated Jan. 23, 1851.
Moses L. Knapp, of Painesville, Ohio, for improvement in abdominal supporters. Dated Jan. 23, 1851.
James Hanley, of New-York, N.Y. for swivel-nithed key Dated Jan. 2, 1851.
William Fields, Jr. of Providence, R. 1. for improvement in the hydraulic ram. Dated Jan. 28, 1851.
Newell Wyllys, of South Chastenbury, Conn. for improvement in drawing regulators for spinning machines. Dated Jan. 28, 1851.
Alfred Hathaway, of Boston, Mass for improvement in per a for ruling paper. Dated Jan. 28, 1851.
DESIGNS.

DESIGNS
Courad Harris and Paul W. Zoiner, of Ciccinnati, Ohio, or design for stoyes. Dated Jan. 22, 1881.

Life Insurance.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Mr. Joseph Blunt ("Life Insurer,") Counselor and Director in a rival institution of this City, is out with a special plea and continued attack on the strongest and best conducted Life Insurance Company in this country—the Connecticut Mutual of Hartford.

Mr. Dunham's card in reply to Mr. Blunt's fresh attack was true and dignified; he resorted to no lawyer-like method of making the wrong appear the right, but simply acknowledged the error of the Louisville agent, and stated the real amount

f assets of the company.

Now, sir, I am insured for life in the Connects. cut Mutual Company to the fullest extent they will take me, for I know the Directors, I know its offices are well managed, and I further know that no person ever lost one cent or more by a Hartford Insurance Company, either by mismanagement or defalcation. Can the same be said of the New-Vark Corporation. York Corporations? Further—of the Corporations of this City, how many of long standing have escaped this disgrace? It is needless to name the number, for they are legion; but we cannot pass over the vast amount of distress and misory

caused by such failures.

Hartford Insurance Companies and Hartford Banks have ever paid to the uttermost farthing their indebtedness.

I, as a member, will not consent to stand longer on the defensive, but will state a few facts is gard to the immaculate Company represented by

Counselor Blunt. Counselor Blunt.

The "New-York Mutual Life Insurance Com-pany," in their seventh annual report, state their assets to be \$1,023,939 62. This is a statement calculated to mislead the public. The misrepresentation consists in the very material fact of their not charging themselves with the amount of dividends declared, and the just property of the

insured. Their last dividend was declared A. D. 1848. and was 52 per cent. Their last claimed assets were. \$1,021,30 ce
Fifty-two per cent on the above is. 532,448 60

or less than hair a minion of dollars.

If you will examine the reports of the Connecticut Mutual Company, you will perceive that before stating their assets all their indebtedness is The New-York Mutual Company are bound to pay their dividends, when due, in cash; the Connecticut Company cancel theirs with the

notes taken from the insured. The Connecticut Company is charged by Mr. Blunt with making one dividend of 80 per cent, Blant with making one dividend of 20 per cent., two of 60 per cent. and one of 50 per cent. This, also, is a false statement. The above Company did make one dividend of 80 per cent. on its feed first months' business, amounting to less than \$3,000; it also made one dividend of 60 per cent. on its subsequent year s business, which was also quite limited; but on its magnificent business of the two subsequent years, dividends of 50 per the two subsequent years, dividends of 50 per cent were made. Now if you deduct the first dividend on a nominal amount, you will find that the average dividends for the three years' business is jost 521 per cent; which this Company, in view of its economical management, can well afford to make, if Mr. Blunt's Company can, with its large salaries and other heavy expense. large salaries and other heavy expenses, make

ividends of 52 per cent. Mr. Blunt further states that any Company making dividends of 40 per cent. must fail in 30 years.

If this be true, how long will the "New-York Matual Life Insurance Company" remain solvent, when making dividends of 52 per cent. The LIFE INSURER IN THE CONN. MUTUAL.

> LAW COURTS. United States District Court.

David N. Lord vs. schooner David I. Anderson.

—To recover, by the owners of sloop Planter,
8538, injury by collision off Yonkers, on the North
River. This case has been on for four or five days.
Each vessel contends that the other was to blame. It is said the hands on board the schooller were at breakfast, and a boy at the wheel, who, on sud-denly seeing the proximity of the vessels, left the helm and ran to the cabin to call the crew.

le was principally a question as to which vessel had the privilege tack, and also whether the collision could have been avoided.

In regard to privilege it was held by the Court that the rule which applies to square rigged vossels at sea applies to fore and aft vessels in harbors, rivers, bays and lakes, viz:

bors, rivers, bays and lakes, viz:

By the maratime law, when both vessels are beating to windward, and are about to pass each other, it is the duty of the vessel on the starboard tack to continue her course, and of the one on the larboard tack to bear up, and thereby pass cash other on the larboard hand.

The summing up was concluded yesterday.— Decision reserved.

Court of Common Pleas WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20

Before Judges Ingraham and Woodruff. LOTTERIES - State of Kentucky vs. Abraham Bassford and J. B. Nones. - Suit on a bond exeof Kentucky, to accure the payment of prizes in the "Literature Lottery," authorised, in 1837, by the State of Kentucky, for the benefit of Shelby

The suit is, in fact, on behalf of Wm. H. Lee. of Lexington, Ky. who claims to have been owned of a ticket which drew, in 1841, a prize of \$8,000

in said lottery.

A question came up, not long since, on the com mencement of a suit similar to this, on demurrer, where it was contended that no action could be maintained in this State on an obligation given for a lottery, our Constitution and laws prohibiting lotteries, but the Supreme Court held that the would permit the action to be maintained out of comity to the State of Kentucky, which authorized lotteries, as they did not regard lotteries so neces-sarily immoral that it would be against sound public polity to permit the action, and give effect

public polity to permit the action, and give effect to it in this State.

The present cause was referred to J. S. Bosworth, Esq. who reported for defendants on the ground, among others, that the act authorizing the lottery only permitted the original grantee of it to assign it after having made and published a scheme of its drawing, and he considered that they had sold to Jewett & Smith the whole grant between the state of the sta had sold to Jewett & Smith the whole grant be-fore a scheme had been adopted or published, and the bond could not be enforced. He also held that there was not sufficient evidence to show that J. & S. sold the ticket in question, but that it was sold in Kentucky by a man named Wendover, who received it from Stanley & Staples, of Ohio, and also not sufficient proof to show that B. & N. were interested in the class of the lottery for which

were interested in the class of the lottery for which the ticket was sold, &c.

The present is a motion to set aside the report, Mr. H. P. Hastings appearing on behalf of plaintiff and Mr. J. T. Brady opposed. Mr. H. presented argument in opposition to the report, basing his argument on various grounds. All that was necessary for plaintiff to show was that Smith & Jewett purchased the lottery, gave the bond in question, and that plaintiff was the holder of the ticket that drew the prize—defendants are estopped from denying the authority of the managers to sell the grant, or that the State of Kentucky authorized it. He also contended that Bassford & Nones having in fact made and sold the ticket and published the scheme in question, are estopped from setting up that they acted without authority from Smith & Jewett—they are also estopped from showing the invalidity of the sale, &c. There were other points. Mr. H. contended that the referee's opinion is sufficient to sustain plain. the referee's opinion is sufficient to sustain plain-tiff if the Court should construe the law as con-tended for by the arguments. Decision reserved.

The New-Hampshire Fugitive Slave Law. The following law was enacted in 1845, and has worked remarkably well, says a N. H. correspondent of the Boston Mail, who now reproduces it :

duces it:

Sgc. 1. That no Judge of any Court of Record of this State, and no Justice of the Peace, shall bereafter that conjuntance, or grant a certificate in cases that may arise under the third section of an Act of Congress passed Feb. 12, 1780, entitled "An Act respecting Fagilives from Justice and persons excepting from the service of their Masters," to any person, as a Fagilive Slave, within this State. Sec. 2. No Sherif, Depu v Sherif, Coroner, Constable, Josier, or other officer of this State, or citizen thereof, not holding a commission from the Government of the United States, shall arrest, or detail, or sld in the arrest, or details of any person for the reason of his being claimed as, or suspected of being a Fugility Slave, or shall imprison or sid in the imprisonment of any such person in any Prison, Jail, or other building within the limits of this State.

Szc. 3. If any of the aforesaid officers, or citizens of this State shall effend against the foregoing provisions of this law, by in any way acting directly or indirectly under the provisions of the third section of the aforesaid Act of Gozgress, or by any way acting as the agent of any person thas claiming snother as a fugitive slave, he shall forcits a sum not more than one thousand or less toan. So handed dollars to the tase of the County, where said offence may be committed, or shall be forcits as months, according to be dis-